

tion of results of experiments; perhaps this application of latent ideas is not too much to expect of the reader who is supposed to be "a general practitioner, consulting surgeon" or "candidate for the higher examinations in physiology." The absence of illustrations is noticeable and hardly compensated by a somewhat spectacular frontispiece. Undoubtedly frequent illustrations would be illuminating to those readers whom Dr. Short designates in the preface as "having the most elementary knowledge of physiology" and in consideration of whom "all technical terms have been avoided or defined."

DIABETES. By PHILIP HOROWITZ, M.D. Pp. 196; 27 illustrations; 2 plates. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1920.

DR. HOROWITZ has brought forth a little book on diabetes which has for its purpose the thorough correlation of the treatment between the patient and the doctor. The advice that he gives is sensible and practical and will give the patient a clear conception of the proper treatment of his condition, and give at the same time to the doctor a firm foundation upon which to base his treatment.

J. H. M., JR.

THE MEDICAL CLINICS OF NORTH AMERICA. Volume IV; Boston Number 2. Pp. 653; 59 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, September, 1920.

THE first contribution of the *Medical Clinics* is that of Miss Ida M. Cannon, director of the social service department of the Massachusetts General Hospital and one of the leaders in this country in social service work. Her article is interesting and instructive, but it does seem that too great stress is placed upon the social factors in the management of these cases. For example, there is no doubt that social treatment is of great value in pernicious anemia. No one will gainsay that fact, but it is not the entire treatment of the condition, nor is it the most important treatment.

The next article, by Drs. White and Reid, is a very well-presented synopsis of the various physical findings in cases of mitral stenosis.

It would take too much space to mention in detail the seventeen other clinics which are incorporated in the present number of the *Medical Clinics*. It would not be amiss, however, to mention three of them which appear particularly helpful, dealing as they do with every-day medicine rather than with exceptional or unusual cases. Dr. White has a very comprehensive and thorough article on the modern examination of the stomach, while Dr. Ohler, in the

same careful manner, discusses the prognostic and diagnostic values of renal functional tests.

Lastly, Dr. Grover presents a really valuable discussion on the treatment of enuresis, one of the most difficult conditions with which the practitioner has to deal, unfortunately, as a rule, with poor results.

J. H. M., JR.

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DIE TIERISCHEN PARASITEN DES MENSCHEN. By DR. MAX BRAUN, Professor at the University of Königsberg, and DR. OTTO SEIFERT, Professor at the University of Würzburg. Part II, Klinik und Therapie. By DR. SEIFERT. Second edition. Pp. 506; 19 illustrations. Leipzig: Curt Kabitzsch, 1920.

BRAUN'S *Tierischen Parasiten des Menschen* has long been a classic in the field of parasitology. The fourth edition of that work, appearing in 1907, contained chapters on the clinical application of parasitology by Prof. Seifert. In the last edition the clinical chapters have been expanded into a separate work, corresponding to the fifth edition (1915) of Braun's *Parasiten des Menschen*.

The present volume, then, does not treat of the parasites themselves but rather of the diseases that they produce, and these are discussed from the standpoints of distribution, pathological anatomy, symptomatology, and therapy. The chapters follow the natural divisions of parasites, and include amebæ, flagellates, trypanosomes, malaria, infusoria, the various classes of worms, arthropods, and insects, but spirochetal diseases are omitted. The subject is handled in a somewhat unusual way, as the text consists of a summary of the work of individual observers all over the world; and authority is cited for almost every sentence, with full references in the footnotes at the bottom of each page. How skillfully this joiner's work must have been done will be evident when it is stated that the book is extremely readable and interesting. Indeed its peculiar value and unique position in the field of clinical parasitology depends on its full references to the literature. The author shows less than the usual German aversion to giving credit to foreign writers, though, since 1914, he has naturally not had very free access to foreign sources.

The usefulness of the book would have been greater if subheadings such as "Therapy," "Symptoms," etc., had been used, at least under the more important diseases. The quality of the paper is mediocre, but the type is very clear.

The book will be of first rate value to those doing special work on parasitic diseases; chiefly because of the excellent bibliography.

M. McC.